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GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG OLD MIN-

ERS IN SAN FRANCISCO. WONDERFUL TALES TOLD BY MEN RETURNING

FROM CLONDYKE-GOOD ORDER AND NO CLAIM-JUMPING-ROOM FOR FIVE THOU-

SAND MORE ABLE-BODIED MEN. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

San Francisco, July 16.-The stories told by forty returned Alaskan miners from the new Glondyke Camp, on one of the tributaries of the Yukon River, have set old miners here crazy, Nothing else is talked of in mining circles, and if the present enthusiasm continues several large parties will start next month and one hundred men will go north next spring.

The accounts of all the miners are substantially the same. They rushed into the new fields as early as September of last year, when the first authentic news was brought to Circle City, and they parcelled out the rich narrow guich known as Bonanza Creek, which is thirteen long, and at its widest not over 1,000 feet. These claims bid fair to pan out a fortune for each, as the coarse gravel varies from rock is reached, and every pan of this gravel yields from 30 cents to \$30. The nearer you get to bedrock the richer becomes the gravel.

The new camp is peculiar for several reasons once a week in Dawson City, the headquarters camp, because the Canadian Provincial police don't allow the men to carry arms. If the miners get drunk and fight they use their fists, and the land laws are so good that no claim-jumping is possible. Dawson City now has 4,000 people, and it is expected that 2,000 more will swarm in before snow flies and the trail from Juneau is closed for the winter. Here is a good summing-up of the new district and its prospects by J. O. Hestwood, one of the miners cho came back on Wednesday;

"Modern history records nothing so rich in extent as the placer mines of Yukon district. The ton of gold dust which was turned into the thy Smelting Company's office on Wednesday is only a slight indication of what is to follow in the near future. The climatic conditions of that ice-bound region are such, however, that only the very courageous should seek fortune are great, and the country is inhospitable. A great many men went into the country poverty-stricken last year, and came out this spring with thousands of dollars; yet that for five thousand more able-bodied men, but let no one undertake the task of getting there until he first considers what he must bear and undergo to reach the El Dorado of the far North, remembering that wealth from mining region as a rule is more accidental than other-

In the details of their good fortune. L. Rhodes, an old miner, tells the following stor I am located on Claim No. 21, above the dis-overy on Bonanza Creek. I was among the ortunate ones, as I cleared about \$40,000, but fortunate ones, as I cleared about \$40,000, but brought only \$5,000 with me. I was the first man to go to bedrock gravel and to discover that it was lined with gold dust and nuggets. The rock was seamed and cut in V-shaped streaks, caused, it is supposed, by glacial action. In these seams I found a clay which was exceedingly rich. In fact, there was a stratum of pay gravel four feet thick upon the rock, which was lined with gold, particularly in these channels or streaks. The rock was about sixteen feet from the surface. That discovery made the camp. It was made on October 23, 1896, and as soon as the news spread everybody rushed to the diggings from Circle City, forty miles away, and every other camp in the district. There was and every other camp in the district. There was a lack of food. We had nothing but what was sledded from forty miles. Flour sold as high as \$45 a sack, and shovels at \$18. I invested my money in another claim, a two-thirds divided interest in Claim No. 23. If I hadn't hought in I could have brought up at least I could have brought up t the investment there is security and pays interest from 15 to 25 per

rent a year."

Free Price said that there were four miles of good claims on El Dorado Creek, and ten miles of claims on Bonanza Creek. He brought down \$5,000, and left \$20,000 invested in a good claim. He wanted all prospectors to take full outfit, as there was no credit at the stores, even if a man

was starving. From Seattle, Wash., come reports to-day of From Seattle, Wash, come reports lo-day of a tremendous rush for the new mines which has already set in. Seattle is the outfitting point for all the Yukon business. Among those who have joined the rush are ex-Governor McGraw, General E. M. Carr, Colonel Joe Green and many

MORE ABOUT THE GREAT DISCOVERY. ONE OF THE EIGGEST GOLD FINDS EVER KNOWN

THE BONANZA FIRST STRUCK LAST

San Francisco, July 16. - The Associated Press has received a letter from H. A. Stanley, president of the Binghamton, N. Y., "Evening Herald" Company, telling of the wonderful gold discoveries of Alaska. Mr. Stanley wrote from St. Michael's Island, where he stopped on his way to the Yukon mining region. Writing under date of June 30, he says:

"The steamer Excelsior, of San Francisco, was the first vessel to push her way through the ice to this station. The Portland, from Seattle, arrived four hours later. From these vessels we learned for the first time of McKinley's election, the result of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prizefight, and other news of the fall and winter. The ice went out of the Yukon about June 15, and the river steamer Portus R. Wear, which wintered at Dawson, 2,225 miles up, reached St. Michael's

"The Wear brought authentic news of some of the most wonderful gold strikes in the world's history, and brought also some forty-five miners, every man bringing in from \$5,000 to \$100,000 of dust and nuggets, with an aggregate of more than \$1,000,000. Just how much the Wear brought in on its own account, as the exchange for provisions and supplies furnished miners by the North American Trading and Transportation Company, could not be ascertained, but the

"The steamer Alice arrived at St. Michael's on June 29, bringing twenty-five miners and half a million in gold for them, and much on their own account. The passengers on the Alice confirmed the news reported by the passengers of

the Wear, which is as follows: "The richest gold strike the world has ever known was made in the Clondyke region last August and September, but the news did not get even to Circle City until December 15, when there was a great stampede over the three hundred miles intervening between there and the newer fields. On August 12 George Cormack made the first great strike on Bonanza Creek, and on August 19 seven claims were filed in that region. Word got to Forty-Mile and Circle City, but the news was looked upon as a grub

stake rumor. "On December 15, however, authentic news was carried to Circle City by J. M. Wilson, of the Alaska Commercial Company, sand Thomas O'Brien, a trader. They carried not only news, O'Brien, a trader. They carried not only news, but prospects, and the greatest stampede ever known in this part of the world commenced. Those who made the three hundred miles first struck it richest. Of all the two hundred claims staked out on the Bonanza and Eldorado creeks not one has proven a blank. Equally rich finds were made June 6 and 10 on Dominion Creek. Not less than three hundred claims have been flaked out on Indian Creek, and the surface inducations are that these are as rich as any of cations are that these are as rich as any of

"The largest nugget yet found was picked up Bert Hudson, on Claim No. 6, on the Bo-luza, and was worth \$257. Next in size was

one found by J. Clements, on Indian Creek, worth \$231. The last four pans Clements took out were worth \$2,000, and one went \$775. Bigger pots have been struck in other regions, but nowhere on earth has so rich a general find been made as in this section. In all about seventy-five lucks, winers have recoled St. Methodics. WEALTH UNTOLD IN ALASKA five lucky miners have reached St. Michael's. Some brought but a portion of their clean-up, preferring to invest other portions in mines they knew to be rich.

Among the most lucky are J. J. Clen Los Angeles, who has cleaned up about \$175,000; he brought out \$59,000 and invested the rest; Professor T. C. Lippy, of Seattle, who brought cut about \$50,000 and has \$150,000 in sight, and who claims his mine is worth \$500,000 or more; William Stanley, of Seattle, who cleaned up \$112,000; Clarence Berry, \$110,000; Henry Anderson, \$55,000; Frank Keller, \$50,000; T. J. Kelley, \$33,000; William Sloane, of Nanaimo, B. C., \$85,000, and at least thirty more, who will not talk, but stand guard over the treasure in their state rooms. Then there are at least twenty more men bringing from \$5,000 to \$20,000.

"All this gold and more to come is the clean-up of last winter's work. It must all come out via St. Michael's, and the bulk of supplies must go in that way. The two great transportation companies pushing in supplies are the North American Trading and Transportation Company and the Alaska Commercial Company."

Further particulars will follow in about forty days on the arrival of the next steamer, as Mr. Stapley will remain in Alaska and gather all the information he can

information he can.

Vancouver, B. C., July 16 -- A party of Vanconverites have chartered the steamer Capitano and intend to ship seventy-five to one hundred oven to the Clondyke, in the Yukon country, where beef brings fabulous prices.

HOW GOLD IS OBTAINED.

NOT SURPRISING THAT PAY DIRT WAS DISCOV. ERED NEAR THE YUKON.

Although the stories which have recently comfrom the upper Yukon country doubtless exaggerate the value of the gold deposits recently found there, they momentarily excite interest in a region not any too well known to residents on the Atlantic scaboard.

tries, ofther in thin veins or in placers. In the one ase the precious metal still remains locked in the revices of the rock into which, while in a moiten state, it has been forced poward from below in has crumbled the inclosing walls and liberated the treasure, which becomes mixed with other detritus crest dust to nuggets weighing half an ounc 'pay dirt" has been discovered the separa tion of the gold from the sand and gravel is easily effected by washing, if there is a good supply of water. Costly hydraulic works have been structed in California and elsewhere for the double purpose of supplying powerful water jets to eat away the gravel banks and to extract the precious once it has been loosened from its environment. On the other hand, the dirt is often cleaned up with the aid of a pan that can be ma-nipulated by the miner himself. As gold is heavier than gravel, it settles toward the bottom of any bank in which it has accumulated. richest part of any deposit of this character, therefore, is likely to be found down near the bed rock. WHERE PLACERS EXIST.

Placers exist along the slope of the great mountain ranges of Western North America all the way from Central Mexico to Alaska. Some of them have yielded millions of dollars; in others there is hardly enough gold to pay for working them. Those which have attracted attention in the extreme northwestern part of the continent may be briefly described. Every schoolboy remembers that the territory which Mr. Seward bought from Rus sia and annexed to the United States during the Civil War consists essentially of a big square tract lying between the sixtleth and seventieth parallels islands reaching away to the southwest, and a still narrower strip of land reaching down southeastward, past British Columbia to the fifty-fifth parallel of latitude. Almost without exception, the important deposits of gold in Alaska, so far as known, are to be found in this last-named strip in the adjacent islands. Juneau, on the mainland, and Douglas Island, close by, are the most famou centres of production. The gold is found here.

and Douglas Island, close by, are the most famous centres of production. The gold is found here, however, in veins, not in placers. On Kadiak Island, much further to the northwest, but still on the south shore of Alaska, faint indications of gold in veins were found about thirty years ago, but there was not enough to pay for working the ore. The first placers to be worked in Alaska, probably, were situated near the head of Cook's Inlet, a big bay not many miles from Kadiak Island. The richest deposits were along Six-Mile Creek and Resurrection Creek, and yielded from \$1 to \$10 and Resurrection Creek, and yielded from \$1 to \$10 and Resurrection Creek, and yielded from \$1 to \$10 and Resurrection Creek, and yielded from \$3 to \$10 a day a man for a time. These mines and the ones further south, with a few of less consequence, have raised the annual output of gold in Alaska from \$15,000 in 1881 to more than \$1,000,000 at the present time.

Both veins and placers were found. In British territory, along a small river called the Stickine, which reaches the Pacific by crossing the extreme southeastern tip of Alaska. In the southern part of British Columbia, along the Fraser and Columbia rivers, productive placers have been worked for about forty years. The first great gold craze over this region occurred in 1885. The Kootenal region, in the extreme southeastern corner of the province, was famous a few years ago. The Carlboo district, lying on the fifty-third parallel of latitude, has proved the most steady and continuous producer. Still further north, along the Peace River (which flows easiward and discharges into Athabasca Lake), placers have been worked for several years, Most of the old placers of British Columbia have been worked out, however. There was a period, along in the sixties, when the annual production of that province considerably exceeded \$2,000,000; and in 1861 it rose to \$3,735,800. By 1830 it had dwindled away to less than half a million, owing, it has been asserted, to the exhaustion of the known depos

THE YUKON REGION. The Yukon River, which crosses Alaska from east to west and empties into the Pacific a little south of Behring Strait, is said to be a mightier stream than the Columbia. River ateamers navigate it than the Columbia. Hiver aleasmers havigate it hundreds of miles from its mouth. Passengers from Seattle are usually transferred from ocean steamships to these vessels at St. Michael's Island, near the mouth of the Yukon. The source of the river is in British territory, two hundred or three hundred miles south of the point where the stream crooks away westward into Alaska. In fact, it may be said to drain very nearly the same mountain slopes as the Fraser, Columbia, Peace and Stickine. It was natural, therefore, to expect that gold would be found along the main channel of the Yukon or some of its tributaries. Explorers were sent out from two bases. One set went up the river from its mouth, traversing the whole of Alaska from west to east; and another pushed up from the south, from the vicinity of Juneau, through Chilkat Pass. The North American Transportation and Trading Company established trading stations near the source of the river five or six years ago. Most of the prospecting has been done clicher between this locality and the point where the river crossed into Alaska, or within the first one hundred miles over the line.

Fine gold dust, in small quantities, was found at the mouth of the Porcupine River, a stream that joins the Yukon about one hundred miles west of the boundary, and also near the mouth of Forty-Mile Creek, most of whose course lies in Alaska, but which crosses into British territory before emptying into the big river. Fort Cadahy is situated here, and Circle City, where there were other mining camps, is about fifty miles further west. These places are about cight hundred or nine hundred miles from the sea, if one travels by steamboat, and in the winter are completely cut off from the outer world.

The Condyke River is not to be found, or, at least, is not easily identified, on any existing maps, but it is probably a small stream. like Forty-Mile Creek, and discharges into the Yukon not many miles from the eastern boundary of Alaska. Stili, Seattle papers advertise transportation to the Cl hundreds of miles from its mouth. Passengers from Seattle are usually transferred from ocean steam

TO ESTABLISH STATIONS AT CLONDYKE. The following advertisement appeared in The

The initials at the end are those of Walter Francis Burns, who has always been more or less interested in Alaskan mining properties. "We have," he said yesterday, "formed the United States Mining and Developing Company. The company was organized under the laws of West Virginia about three weeks ago, and is capitalized at \$1,000,000 Our plan is to establish supply stores in Alaska and enter into a general trading and mining business. About \$425,000 of the stock has been paid up. Those interested in the company are George H. Fearons, who is attorney for the Western Union [Ito has been set free.]

stations at Slika and other places. We are getting along all right, and have great confidence in that field. I see that all reports coming in are substantiating all claims made for the fields."

Mr. Burns said that he expected to have his expedition well under way within a month, and he felt sure there would be no failure, as every word that came from that section only tended to confirm what he and his accountes had known to be true for some months back.

ONLY \$31,000 IN TEN HOURS. A RICH STRIKE IN THE TANSY MINES, NEAR SONORA. CAL

Jamestown, Cal., July 16.—This town and the entire country are excited on account of the rich strike in the Tansy mines, operated under the lease by Colby and Beckwith. The mine is located on the mother lode just this side of Sonora. The workmen struck a pocket, and in ten hours had taken \$31,000; and there is more

RICH COAL AND OIL FIELDS TOO. THE EXPERTS REPORT ALTOGETHER FAVORABLE PREPARING TO HANDLE THE PRODUCT.

Scattle, Wash., July 16.-The Alaska Development Company has been organized here to develop the coal and oil fields recently discovered in Southeastern Alaska by E C. Johnston, of Los Gates, Cal. The report made to the company by Mr. Johnston and T. J. Hamilton, of this city the experts who made a thorough examination of the property, shows that the discovery is truly wonderful.

The oil fields are located within a few hundred feet of the tidewater, 250 miles west of Juneau. The statement is made in good faith that the oil is dripping from the oil rock, and in places can be dipped up in buckets, while the surrounding coal beds are inexhaustible. Thirty thou-

sand feet of pipe has already been ordered from Pittsburg, and as soon as received here a steam schooner will be chartered to carry it and tank materials to the discovery.

A prominent oil man has given a guarantee of all the capital necessary to build a refinery at this point as soon as necessary to handle the product. The oil is pronounced of the best quality ever seen, and the quantity is unlimited.

DOGS SAVE A GIRLS LIFE.

REMARKABLE RESCUE BY J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S COLLIES.

RUFFORD ORMOND'S LEAP OVERTURNED THE BOAT, BUT HE AND SEFTON HERO MADE AMENDS BY TOWING A YOUNG

WOMAN ASHORE.

Highland Falls, N. Y., July 16 (Special) .- J. Pier pont Morgan may well be proud of his two prize colles. Rufford Ormond and Sefton Hero. This morning they saved a human life and brought to shore a boat which was fast drifting down the

Robert Armstrong, superintendent of the Crags. ton kennels, planned an excursion to King's Quarries, in Putnam County, and with his family and a woman visitor left the kennels at 7 o'clock this Mrs. Armstrong was anxious to take two of the dogs along to chase wildcats, if any should make their appearance. Rufford Ormond and Sefton Hero were selected to do the honors. and the half mile between the river and house was soon traversed. One of the Morgan boats was selected to carry the party, which consisted of Armstrong and his wife, their baby, the visitor and the two dogs.

it was decided to place a dog in each end. The women sat well toward the stern and Armstrong held the oars. The landing is just below the sum-

mer home of Mr. Morgan.

When the party had taken their places in the boat Armstrong pushed off from the shore, but hugged the landing, which runs far out into the river. Something on shore attracted the aftention of Rufford Ormond, whose place was in the bow. The dog evinced a desire to join Sefton Hero in the stern, and, despite Mrs. Armstrong's admonitions to keep quiet, he made a bound toward his companion and upset the boat.

Armstrong seized the child and swam with it to the landing, which was only a few yards distant. Mrs. Armstrong and her visitor had all they could do to keep their heads above water. The visitor could not swim, and she screamed for help.

The dogs seemed to know that she needed assistance, and when Armstrong looked back he was surprised to see Sefton Hero and Rufford Ormond. one on each side of the girl, towing her to shore She grasped the collar of Sefton Hero and Rufford Armstrong rescued his wife, and at his command

the dogs swam out and recovered the boat, which was fast drifting down the stream.

Armstrong taught the dogs last year to pull him ashore, and it was this instruction that helped him save his family to-day. Both dogs were imported from England by Mr. Morgan.

"ANGEL" DENNETT DECLARED INSANE.

HE WAS FOUND WALKING THE STREETS OF CON-

Concord, N. H., July 16.—Arthur F. Dennett, of New-York, formerly superintendent of Dr. Parkhurst's Society for the Prevention of Crime, was committed to the New-Hampshire Asylum for the Insane in this city to-day. After leaving the New York hospital last spring. Dennett spent several weeks in this city, and then went to the Weirs Inn, where he made plans for managing the Aquedokten House during the summer. He suffered so severely from insomnia that he was obliged to recontinued to be troubled by inability to sleep. At an early hour this morning he left his bed and, clad only in his night clothes and taking a lens tern which had been left by the side of the road to warn drivers of an obstruction, he began to walk the streets. A pollecman saw him and took him to the station, where he refused to tell his name. He was recognized, however, and after the doctors had examined him to-day he was declared insane.

NO WARMER WEATHER IN SIGHT.

STATIONARY TEMPERATURE PREDICTED FOR TO DAY-THREE HEAT PROSTRATIONS

It was not so warm yesterday, and the Weather Bureau predicts that the heat will not increase to day. "Fair, stationary temperature," the forecast

The temperature at 6 a. m. yesterday was only 72 degrees; at noon, \$2 degrees, and at 6 p. m., 78 degrees, yet three cases of heat prostration were reported by the police. They were:

ANDERSON, Peter, thirty years old, of No. 284 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.; over-ome in front of No. 160 Centre-st. Removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

MCAFFREY, Thomas, letter-carrier from station R, in Morrisania; over-come at One-huddred-sum-fortleth-st. and Willis-ave. Taken to Huden it-copital.

SCHIETZ, Jacob, thirty-five years old; of No. 500 East Eighty-eighth-st; over-come at Fier No. 55, North River, Attended and taken home.

Pembroke, Ont., July 16 -A detective from Salt James B. Hamilton, who was held in custody under

HE MADE A SUCCESSFUL START LAST SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

THE WIND FAVORABLE, AND THE BALLOON WENT OFF IN A NORTH-NORTHEASTERLY DIREC-

TION AT A SPIED OF TWENTY-TWO MILES AN HOUR-A MESSAGE

FROM THE AFRONAUT.

Tromsoe, Island of Tromsoe, Finmark, Norvay, July 16.-The steamer Svensksund, which has arrived here from Spitzbergen, reports that Herr Andrée, the aeronaut, ascended in his balloon on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The ascent was made under favorable circumstances; the wind was good and all was well.

As the wind conditions were more favorable on Sunday morning than they had previously been, the order was given that the start should be made as quickly at possible. The preparations occupied three and one-half hours

The balloon, which was named the Eagle, made a successful ascent, amid the shouts and cheers of the crowd which had sathered to witness its departure. Despite the lightness of the wind, the balloon rose rapidly until an altitude of about six hundred feet had been attained, when it was forced down nearly to the surface of the sea. After a few sandbags had been thrown out, however, it again ascended.

The weather was clear, and the Eagle was visible for an hour, traveiling in a north-northeasterly direction. When last seen it was mov ing at the rate of twenty-two miles an hour

Stockholm, July 16.-The "Aftonbladet" has received the following telegram from Herr Andree, via Tromsoe, written just before the bal-

"In accordance with our decision, already an nounced, we made to-day, at 10:35 in the morning, preparations to start, and now, at 2:30 in the afternoon, we are ready to ascend. We shall probably be carried in a north-northeastery direction. I hope gradually to get into regions with more favorable wind conditions than exist here.

"In the name of all my colleagues, I send our warmest greeting to our country and friends. ANDREE."

King Oscar has received a telegram dated Virgos Bay, July 11, and signed "Andrée," conveying the humble greetings and warmest thanks of the members of the expedition when on the point of their departure. Copenhagen, July 16.-A letter received here

from Herr Andrée explains that the delay in starting the balloon northward was due not only to the unfavorable winds, but to the necessity of varnishing the balloon, so as to increase the

At the date of writing Andrée expected to start on July 16, but he said it would take probably seven or eight days for the news of the start

THAT ALLIANCE STORY RIDICULED.

POSITIVE DENIALS GIVEN IN MADRID, WASHING-

TON AND PARIS. Washington, July 16 .- At the Japanese Legation here no credence is given to the report cabled from ments have entered into an alliance against the United States. It is pointed out that the Spanish ewspapers are nearly as bitter in their denunciations of the Japanese, whom they charge with givthey are against this Government for its course on tive terms that there was absolutely no truth in the rumor, and it was explained that the tonso has no significance whatever so far as the United States is concerned, and does not imply any change in the relations between Japan and Spain. The State Department has no information ever of any alliance between Spain and Japan.

Madrid, July 16-Inquiry at the Foreign Office here develops the fact that nothing is known regarding the reported alliance between Spain and Japan.

respondent says: "United States Ambassador Porter assures me that the rumor that he said an alliance existed between Spain and Japan is quite un-

"The Spanish Embassy also declares the report to be a canard."

"The Daily Chronicle" says it believes that the rumor of the formation of an alliance between the governments of Spain and Japan against the United States is a bogy intended to frighten America into annexing Hawaii before Congress adjourns, because it is believed that if the Islands are annexed then Japan will not move in the matter; but if action is delayed Japan will perhaps take action. ter; but if take action.

JAPAN'S ENVOY TO SPAIN HONORED.

London, July 16.—The Madrid correspondent of 'The Pall Mall Gazette' says: "The most notable event thus far of the Spanish Court season at St. Sebastian has been the visit of Prince Takehelto, Japan's Ambassador Extraordinary, who was sent to invest King Alfonso with the Japanese Imperial Order of the Chrysanthemum. The visit is considered of peculiar importance, and the Envoy was received with extreme cordiality by the Queen and the Government. Prince Takeheito, who was accompanied by the Marquis Ito, was received with full state by the Duke of Tetuan, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and all the Court function-aries. The streets were lined with troops. The distinguished visitors were conducted to the palace. where the Queen and a brilliant retinue welcomed them with high honors. Banquets, balls and other marked compliments followed, and the warships in the bay were decorated with flags and bunting. In the bay were decorated with large and the term of the Duke of Tetuan has gone out of his way to protest that the mission is purely complimentary and without political significance, although a Japanese Lecation may be established at Madrid. It is said that the occurrence is being carefully observed in the United States."

MINISTER DAMON STARTS WEST.

S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance of the Repub lic of Hawaii, and Major Iaukea, his military attaché, who have just returned from England, where they went to represent their Government at the Queen's Jubilee, were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, but started West at 3 o'clock in the af-ternoon. Mr. Damon was not inclined to commit himself concerning the complications in Hawaii.
"Things have worked around so rapidly while I have been away," he said, "that I have not had time to keep track of them. While in England I read of the proposed annexation treaty, but I do not know enough about the matter as it stands to go into details. I have been in Washington to see Minister Hatch, but I do not feel at liberty to say Minister Haten, but 1 do not much. I hardly think the treaty will be ratified at this session of the Senate. As for the assertions of Japan, I cannot say anything.

Major Jauken, who is a fine-looking native of Hawall, said that the natives did not desire annexation.

THE FASTEST AMERICAN VESSEL.

GREAT SPEED SHOWN BY THE TORPEDO-BOAT

Bristol, R. L. July 16.-The new torpedo-boat Dupont, built by the Herreshoffs, started on her offcial speed triz; this morning, but through an ac-cident the trial was called off. The boat, however, on a six-inile run developed the remarkable esti-mated speed of 31.7 knots—the fastest made by any craft in American waters.

TORE DOWN THE AMERICAN FLAG.

AN OVER-ZEALGUS BESTISH SUBJECT ARRESTED IN TORONTO. Toronto, July 16,-An American flag flying above

the City Hall in honor of the visiting delegates to the Epworth League Convention, was torn down by an ultra-British artisan to-day. The man was at once arrested and locked up.

ANDREE OFF FOR THE POLE. A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT. AIDING JOHN W. FOSTER,

THE TRIBUNE'S VERY NAUGHTY CON-DUCT.

ITS EXCLUSIVE PUBLICATION OF SECRETARY SHERMAN'S LETTER AROUSES ANGRY NEWS-

PAPER COMMENTS-SOME SOOTHING SYRUP FOR THE CRITICS.

Y THEREGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 16 .- Some extraordinary statements in connection with the recent publication in The Tribune ahead of all of its contemporaries of the instructions given by Secre-Sherman to Ambassador Hay have found their way into print, most of which are mailclously false, and all of which exhibit in unmistakable fashion the long ears of their authors. The statements, summed up, are as

1. The Tribune in printing the instructions was guilty of a breach of faith, because they were intrusted to it "in confidence," not to be

used until notice of "release" was sent. 2. By printing the instructions The Tribune greatly embarrassed the President, and "put the Administration in a hoic," as one contemporary

expresses it. 3. The Editor of The Tribune, who is in London just now, obtained a copy of the instructions there and cabled them to his paper, a proceeding which was made the subject of discussion at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

It would be difficult to determine which of the three assertions is the most asinine. As to No. 1: The instructions were never in-

trusted to The Tribune in confidence or otherwise, to be printed only after permission had been given from Washington by some person or other in authority. What happened was this:

The Associated Press and another se-called press association represented by "The New-York un" obtained about a week ago in Washington a copy of the Behring Sea correspondence, with the understanding that it should not be used until "released." Pending the arrival of this "release" the Associated Press prepared an abstract of the correspondence of about eight hundred words, which it sent out to its patrons, with the request that it should not be used until authority for so doing was given in Washington. The correspondence itself or the instructions sent by the Secretary of State to Ambassador Hay were never in the possession of any one cutside the officials of the Government, except as already shown, the press associations. assertion, therefore, of "The Evening Sun" that the "correspondence between the Administration and Ambassador Hay had been in its possession for more than a week, when it was published by The Tribune," is either a deliberate falsehood, or, if true, constitutes a breach of trust on the part of the news association "The Sun"-that is to say, the morning edition-pretends to represent. What The Tribune did was to publish the note of instructions in full, obtained for it by its Washington Bureau, without any restriction or qualification whatever from- But that, as Kipling would say, is another story.

The very able abstract prepared by the Asse clated Press is still held "in confidence," and though The Tribune never had the slightest desire to print it, preferring to furnish its readers with matter as full and complete as enterprise and the employment of a little industry are able to procure, there seems no valid objection now The Tribune's disgruntled contemporaries making any use of it they see fit. As to No. 2: Those of The Tribune's contem-

poraries who pretend to feel so concerned for the President on account of the "embarrassment into which the premature publication of the ENTICED INTO A HOUSE BY A CRIMINAL HE ONC. instructions has thrown him" may possibly feel reassured upon being told that he is bearing up under the affliction of their sympathy, and that he is prepared, with all the good humor at mmand, to see them resume their ordinary placed there by The Tribune, it can only be said that the State Department has no apologies to make for the part taken by it in this matter. signed the note of instructions to Ambassador Hay, with the request that it be shown to Lord Salisbury, he cannot be suspected of being ashamed of what he has done. Having performed his duty creditably and patriotically, there are no sound reasons why that fact should not become known. Grover Cleveland and his fellow-conspirators may require secrecy and darkness to lay plots like that having for its object the restoration of the monarchy in Hawaii. Secretary Sherman is not that kind of a Secretary Sherman is not that kind of a

waii. Secretary Sherman is not that kind of a diplomat.

As to No. 3: The statement that the Editor of The Tribune cabled or sent the instructions to his paper is too absurd to demand either refutation or denial. Its absurdity is not even relieved by the merits of originality, for, as printed in "The Evening Sun" and "The Mail and Express" to-day, it appeared substantially in "The Evening Times" of Washington yesterday. It is therefore stale as well as absurd, and only the poor miserable ragpickers on the outskirts of journalism could have been induced to put their hook in it.

"The Evening Sun" discourses eloquently upon

journalism could have been inductively upon hook in it.

"The Evening Sun" discourses eloquently upon the "bad faith of disreputable newspapers," "the conduct of the shoptoy who pilfers from the conduct of the shoptoy who pilfers from the conduct of the shoptoy who pilfers from the collection of "disreputable channels as suitable ones for communicating official news," etc. It is very interesting reading, or must have been to the versatile author of this blackguardism. The Washington correspondent of the Tribune, at whom the comparison to the pilfering shophoy seems to be aimed, has no desire to answer such gibberish. He hasn't forgotten the old Spanishi proverb, which says that "It is a waste of lather to shave an ass."

TO BE DETERMINED BY REFERENCE.

JUSTICE DYKMAN GIVES A DECISION IN THE ROCKEFELLER SUIT AGAINST NORTH TARRYTOWN TRUSTEES.

Justice J. O. Dykman has handed down an opinion in the Supreme Court on the application of John D. Rockefeller for a writ of certification of George Sincott and others, assessors of the village of North Tarrytown, claiming that the assessors had North Tarrytown, claiming that the assessors had assessed the lands within the village limits without regard to the residence or non-residence of the owners, and that the assessments of the relator's property are excessive, being placed at more than their full value and at a higher proportionate value than other lands on the assessment roll. The Judge, in his opinion, says: "While there does seem to be some question respecting the right to review by certiorari village assessments of property for the purpose of taxation, still I do not feel justified in adopting that view, as the relator has no other remedy. There seems to be nothing left for determination in this proceeding but the value of the property assessed, and that must be ascertained by a reference.

PROPOSED SUICIDE TO A GIRL.

SHE CONSENTED. AND THEIR FOLLY LANDED

Buffalo, July 16.—Arthur Desmond, a restaurant-keeper, in order to test the affection of Susie A. Griswold, who was employed by him, went to her Griswold, who was employed by him, went to her house yesterday and proposed suicide. She consented, and Desmond apparently poured out a quantity of carbolic acid and drank it. He then gave the bottle to the girl and she placed it to her lips Desmond then declared that he was only feellers but the girl had already taken some of the feeling, but the girl had already taken some of the acid in her mouth. Her lips and mouth were hadly burned. Both were arrested. Desmond was charged with assault in the first degree and the gir, with attempted suicide.

SUPPLIES FOR SUMMER COTTAGES. Green Mountain Centified condensed milk, an absolutely pure and germ-free milk, should be included in all orders for yachting, camping, and summer supplies. Families and campers supplied.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH SEALSKIN MER-CHANTS ON HIS SIDE.

NO EVIDENCE YET, HOWEVER, THAT ENGLAND E

THE TALK OF A CONFERENCE.

Washington, July 16 .- Ex-Secretary Foster is believed to be meeting with a large measure of success in his efforts to secure from the British Government additional measures of protection for the seals in the Behring Sea. While he has not yet reported that the British Government ference with this object in view, unofficial ad-

vices indicate that this is about to be accom-

plished.

The ex-Secretary has secured powerful assistance from the great London skin dressers, who handle all the sealskins taken in the North Pacific and Behring Sea, and prepare them for use in garments. These merchants are fully advised as to the prospects of each year's catch and the state of the seal fisheries, so it is re garded as greatly strengthening General Foster's garded as greatly strengthening General Foster's case when, as he reports by cable to the State Department, they affirm the correctness of the conclusions reached by President Jordan, the American expert, and by inference reject those of Professor Thompson, the Canadian expert. The issue between these experts, briefly stated, was whether or not the seals are being exterminated under existing regulations. The American's finding was in the affirmative.

If General Foster has paved the way for an international conference to protect the seals, he has secured the most urgent of the demands made by this Government, but there is still no evidence that the British Government is willing

evidence that the British Government is willing to enter into a modus vivendi to save the seals while the talk of such a conference is going on, and that was it is said here, one of the most important objects of his mission.

TWO ENGLISH VIEWS OF THE QUESTION. TALKS WITH THOMAS GIBSON BOWLES AND OTHER

GEORGE BADEN-POWELL. London, July 17 .- "The Daily Mail" this morning publishes an interview with Thomas Gibson Bowles, M. P., in which Mr. Bowles gives the history of the Behring Sea troubles. He declares that the Americans are claiming the right to monopolize open sea, and that Great Britain has submitted to their outrageous pretensions with unprecedented

to their outrageous pretensions with unpiecessation unnility.

Sir George Baden-Powell, in an interview, said:

"Secretary Sherman's dispatch is simply an isolated one. What has passed recently between the two Governments is quite confidential. We are carrying out the award to the letter. I was one of the experts consulted by the arbitrators, but after a certain point expert opinion was no longer consulted, or the resulting award would probably have been nomewhat different. I think pelagic scaling the most humane and least wasteful method of killing scals Much American capital has been runk in pelagic scaling, but a large number of Americans who are engaged in it and who oppose a monopoly as much as we do get no hearing or consideration at Washington."

QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED IN THE COMMONS London, July 16 .- Michael Davitt, member for will introduce in the House of Commons a series of questions covering all the aspects of the scaling

ONLY THIRTY SEALERS FROM VICTORIA. Victoria, B. C., July 18 .- Only thirty Victoria scaling schooners will go to Behring Sea this sea son, compared with sixty-four last year. The low

SAVED BY HIS DERBY HAT. A LAWYER NARROWLY ESCAPES ROB-

BERY AND SERIOUS INJURY.

DEFENDED, HE IS KNOCKED DOWN WITH A

PIECE OF LEAD PIPE, BUT SECURES

THE ARREST OF HIS ASSAILANTS. A daring attempt to rob Robert S. Clarke, of No. 19 Shepherd-ave Administration being "in a hole," or having been who has an office in New-York, was made last night at No. 237 East Eighteenthst. At one time Clarke had occasion to defend Andrew Johnson, allas Leon Graves. The Secretary of State having written and Last night Clarke happened to meet Johnson, and the latter spoke to his former counsel. They talked over the case the lawyer had been interested in, and then Johnson mentioned that he had a plano which he would like to sell, if necessary, at a great sacrifice. Clarke happened to want a piano, and

Johnson easily got the attorney to call later at No. 237 East Eighteenth-st. to look at the

instrument. At the place designated by his former client Clarke was introduced to a man named John F. Ryan. At the East Twenty-second-st. police station later this man gave that name and the address "nowhere." Ryan was introduced as the owner of the plano. All three men entered the house, but scarcely had the door closed behind them when Ryan picked up a piece of lead pipe from a chair and dealt Clarke a heavy blow on the head. Clarke wore a Derby hat, and this mitigated the effects of the blow. Had it not been for this fact Clarke's skull would have been fractured, and he might, perhaps, have been killed. As it was, Clarke was for a moment stunned by the blow, but quickly recovered and proceeded to fight the two men. All the time he yelled for help, and the men becoming alarmed at last rushed out of the house. Acting Sergeant John Shea, of the East Twenty-second-st, police station, happened to be near with Policeman Corr at the time, and when Johnson and Ryan rushed out of the house they almost ran into the officers. Shea caucht Johnson, and Corr grappled with Ryan. While they were protesting that they had done nothing Clarke came down the steps of the house, and pointing to his head, which was bleeding from an ugly cut, cried out: "Hold those men. They enticed me into this house. You can see I am bleeding."

"It was only a little scrap," shouted Johnson. "We had a fight and he got bested. That's all." pipe from a chair and dealt Clarke a heavy

You can see I am bleeding."
"It was only a little scrap," shouted Johnson.
"We had a fight and he got bested. That's all."
"That's not true," exclaimed Clarke. "They tried to rob me, and attempted first to murder me. That man Johnson is a bad man. I am a lawyer, and once defended him. I know him well."

lawyer, and once defended him. I know him well."

Johnson and Ryan were taken to the East Twenty-second-st. police station, where a charge of robbery was preferred against them. Clarke had \$145.25 in money in his possession, a diamond stud valued at \$250, a diamond ring valued at \$125. a pair of diamond ornamented sleeve buttons, a gold watch and chain, and other valuables. He declared that having defended Johnson once the man presumed on this to address him. "In some way he knew that I wanted a plano." he added, "and used this to entice me into that house in order to rob me."

Johnson is known to the police, but Ryan is a new offender to them. Clarke said after his narrow escape that there was something besides style in a derby hat and he would hereafter always wear one.

THE TRANSMISSISSIPPI CONGRESS. Salt Lake City, Utah, July 16.-The Transmissis

sippi Congress has adopted resolutions as follow

Favoring the annexation of Hawaii; favoring the

construction of the Nicaragua Canal; recommending recognition of Cuba as a nation; providing for a National board of arbitration, and for fostering the beet-sugar industry. MISSOURI'S ENORMOUS FRUIT CROP. St. Louis, July 16.-"The Republic" says to-day:

St. Louis, July is.— The Republic says to the fruit crop of Missouri this year is roughly estimated to be worth \$20,000,000, and men who ought to know what they are talking about say the figures are too low. This crop is worth more than the wheat crops of Missouri and Illinois combined, with the cotton crop of Missouri thrown in. WOMEN NOT TO BREAK STONES WITH MEN.

Kansas City, Mo., July 16.—Women prisoners are not to be put to work on the stone piles with men in Kansas City, Kan. The Board of Police Commissioners, which decided last week that this should be done, has rescinded its order in deference to popular opinion.

and CASWELL, MASSEY & Co.-Adva.